



Fundamental Measures for Juvenile Justice

What are you measuring?

National Center for Juvenile Justice

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Juvenile Justice Model Data Project



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- Points of view or opinions expressed are those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP, NIJ, or the U.S. Department of Justice



Juvenile Justice Model Data Project



- OJJDP invested in improving juvenile justice data and increasing its consistency across states and localities
- Improve national data through uniform and systematic improvement of local data collection, use, and analysis
- Develop model measures and analyses to monitor trends and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile justice systems
- Provide guidance to the field on the data elements and coding categories required to calculate the model measures

Juvenile Justice Model Data Project—Project partners



Plus a workgroup of six system stakeholders and juvenile justice experts



Is EVERYONE focused on the same things?

Is ANYONE focused on the same things?

Police	Prosecution	Defense	Detention	Court	Probation	Providers	Residential
Comm. Safety Arrests Clearances	Comm. Safety Adjudications Pleas	Protecting rights Collateral conseq Youth participat	Security Safety Control	Due Process Timeliness Rules of evidence	Comm. Safety Surveillance Behav change	Diagnosis Treatment Services	Safety Programming Rehabilitation
Cost Victim restoration	Community Safety	Fairness	Effectiveness	Youth wellbeing	Positive youth outcomes		



Dependency CPMs

- 30 overall measures
- 9 tagged as core measures
- 62 data items or ingredients
- Implementation guide

Juvenile FMJJs

- 86 measures
- No tagging of core measures
- 40 youth and case characteristics
- Self-assessment tools online



FMJJ's -- The 10 Key Questions Framework



- 1 How many youth are involved in various stages of the system?
- 2 What are the key characteristics of the youth involved?
- 3 How did the youth become system involved?
- 4 How did the youth move through the system?



10 Key Questions contd.



- 5 Is the system fair?
- 6 How do youth change while in the system?
- 7 Does the system meet the needs of youth, their families, and the community?
- 8 What was the experience of youth in the system?
- 9 How much does it cost?
- 10 What are the long-term measures of success?

Fundamental Measures

The Fundamental Measures present model data elements and methods for quantifying critical components of the juvenile justice systems. The measures were developed with input from organizations representing all sectors of juvenile justice – from law enforcement through the court process and juvenile corrections – with the intention of improving national juvenile justice data through uniform and systematic improvement of local data collection, use, and analysis.

Explore the measures in two ways:

Key Questions

The Fundamental Measures are built on a framework that focuses on ten core questions for juvenile justice systems to answer.

- > 1 How many youth are involved in various stages of the system?
- > 2 What are the key characteristics of the youth involved?
- > 3 How did the youth become system involved?
- > 4 How did the youth move through the system?
- > 5 Is the system fair?
- > 6 How do youth change while in the system?
- > 7 Does the system meet the needs of youth, their families, and the community?
- > 8 What was the experience of youth in the system?
- > 9 How much does it cost?
- > 10 What are the long-term measures of success?

Juvenile Justice System Sectors

The juvenile justice system is comprised of several different agencies, each with a distinct role and mission. These agencies may vary in their responsibilities and the degree to which they intersect from state to state, but each one interacts with youth and their families. Many of the Fundamental Measures require information sharing between the distinct agencies.

- > Law Enforcement
- > Detention
- > Court Processing
- > Probation
- > Placement
- > Reentry
- > Community Providers

Assessing data capacity—3D Data Capacity Assessments

Infrastructure	Data Use and Dissemination	Indicators of Juvenile Justice System Involvement
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Juvenile Justice Model Data Project 3D DATA CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

01 INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE
Basic physical and organizational structures needed for operation

DATA USE AND DISSEMINATION
Distribution of data to end users and the application of information development from disseminated data

INDICATORS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT
Ability to produce process and outcome measures to describe youths' involvement in the juvenile justice system

The Juvenile Justice Model Data Project's 3D Data Capacity Assessment is a tool for juvenile justice practitioners to strategically examine the data capacity of their juvenile justice system and reflect on their own use of data to inform decisions and drive improvements. The assessment indicates areas where system-wide, agency-level, and staff-level improvements can be made, and the responses listed inform improvement plans. The assessment has three sections: **Infrastructure, Data Use and Dissemination, and Indicators of Juvenile Justice System Involvement.**

This section, Infrastructure, is intended to help juvenile justice practitioners understand the extent to which their agency and juvenile justice system have the underlying structural components necessary to support data-informed practices.

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Infrastructure	Data Use and Dissemination	Indicators of Juvenile Justice System Involvement
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Juvenile Justice Model Data Project 3D DATA CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

02 DATA USE AND DISSEMINATION

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This section, Data Use and Dissemination, is intended to help juvenile justice practitioners understand the extent to which their agency and juvenile justice system embrace policies and practices that promote both the sharing of information with staff, partnering agencies, and the public, and the application of information to decisions.

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Infrastructure	Data Use and Dissemination	Indicators of Juvenile Justice System Involvement
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Juvenile Justice Model Data Project 3D DATA CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

03 INDICATORS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

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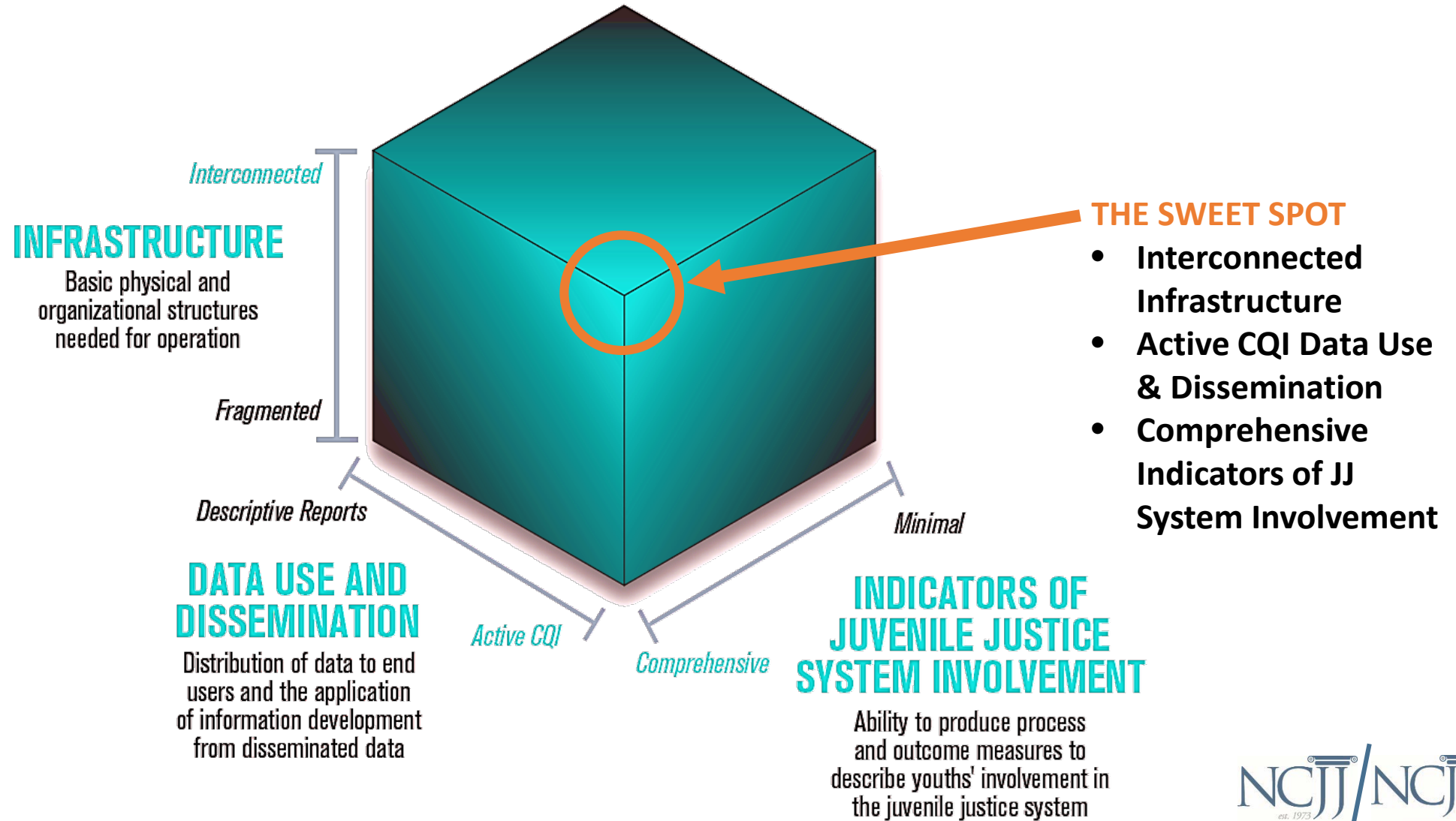
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This section, Indicators of Juvenile Justice System Involvement, is intended to help juvenile justice practitioners understand the extent to which their agency and juvenile justice system have the data elements available to them to generate the model measures of juvenile justice recommended by the Juvenile Justice Model Data Project.

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3 Dimensions of Data Capacity





Infrastructure can be viewed through four lenses:

- 1. Leadership** – The collection and use of data are supported by leadership in each juvenile justice-related agency, *and* there is a shared sense of purpose to use data to improve outcomes for youth and families.
- 2. Vision** – There is a locally developed strategic plan that guides practice with clearly defined goals and measurable benchmarks.
- 3. Technology** – There are sufficient data collection systems that allow agencies to extract data, share information, and work together to drive improvements.
- 4. Skills/Training** – All staff are trained to collect, use, and understand data, and are trained in the importance of making data-informed decisions.



Data Infrastructure assessment



SYSTEM QUESTIONS

AGENCY QUESTIONS

PERSON QUESTIONS

Do you and/or your coworkers understand what data exist regarding the agency's performance and where to find it?

UNSURE	NO CAPACITY	MINIMAL	MODERATE	OPTIMAL
I do not know/ Unsure	We do not completely understand the data that are available to us or where to find it OR data are not available	We understand who can answer questions about the agency's performance	We understand where to find information about the agency's performance, but rarely access it	We understand what data exist, where to find it, and use it on a regular basis



Data Infrastructure assessment (No Capacity, Minimal, Moderate, and Optimal)



Optimal examples:

- **System: Collaboration Across Agencies** – Regular, formal collaboration among all agencies is identified as central to the juvenile justice system.
- **Agency: Agency Data Sharing** – There is a shared database that allows for data sharing among agencies and/or we routinely access a data warehouse with at least one other agency.
- **Person: Use of Data** – We understand what data exist and where to find them, and we use them on a regular basis.



Data use & dissemination and continuous quality improvement are cycles that should be supported by policy and practice. These cyclical processes involve the following aspects:

- 1. Assessment** – Analysis of current practice and performance as it relates to serving youth and families in the juvenile justice system.
- 2. Planning** – Developing a plan to improve service delivery by setting achievable performance measures or benchmarks.
- 3. Monitoring** – Reassessing practice and performance, based on agreed upon benchmarks.
- 4. Improvement** – Implementing improvements and beginning the process of assessment again.



Data Use & Dissemination assessment



SYSTEM QUESTIONS

AGENCY QUESTIONS

PERSON QUESTIONS

Do you and/or your coworkers receive reports on overall agency performance?

UNSURE	NO CAPACITY	MINIMAL	MODERATE	OPTIMAL
I do not know/ Unsure	We do not receive reports on agency-wide performance	We can request reports on overall agency performance	Once a year, we produce an annual report on overall agency performance	We can access up-to-date information on overall agency performance as needed



Data Use & Dissemination assessment (No Capacity, Minimal, Moderate, and Optimal)



Optimal examples:

- **System: Overall Juvenile Justice Decisions** – Data are a key component in these decisions and are readily available to decisionmakers.
- **Agency: Performance Measures** – We have a documented set of performance measures and we routinely calculate and use them.
- **Person: Data-Supported Feedback** – I receive feedback supported by data on a continuous basis.



Indicators of Juvenile Justice System Involvement



It is beneficial to think about system involvement in three inter-related ways:

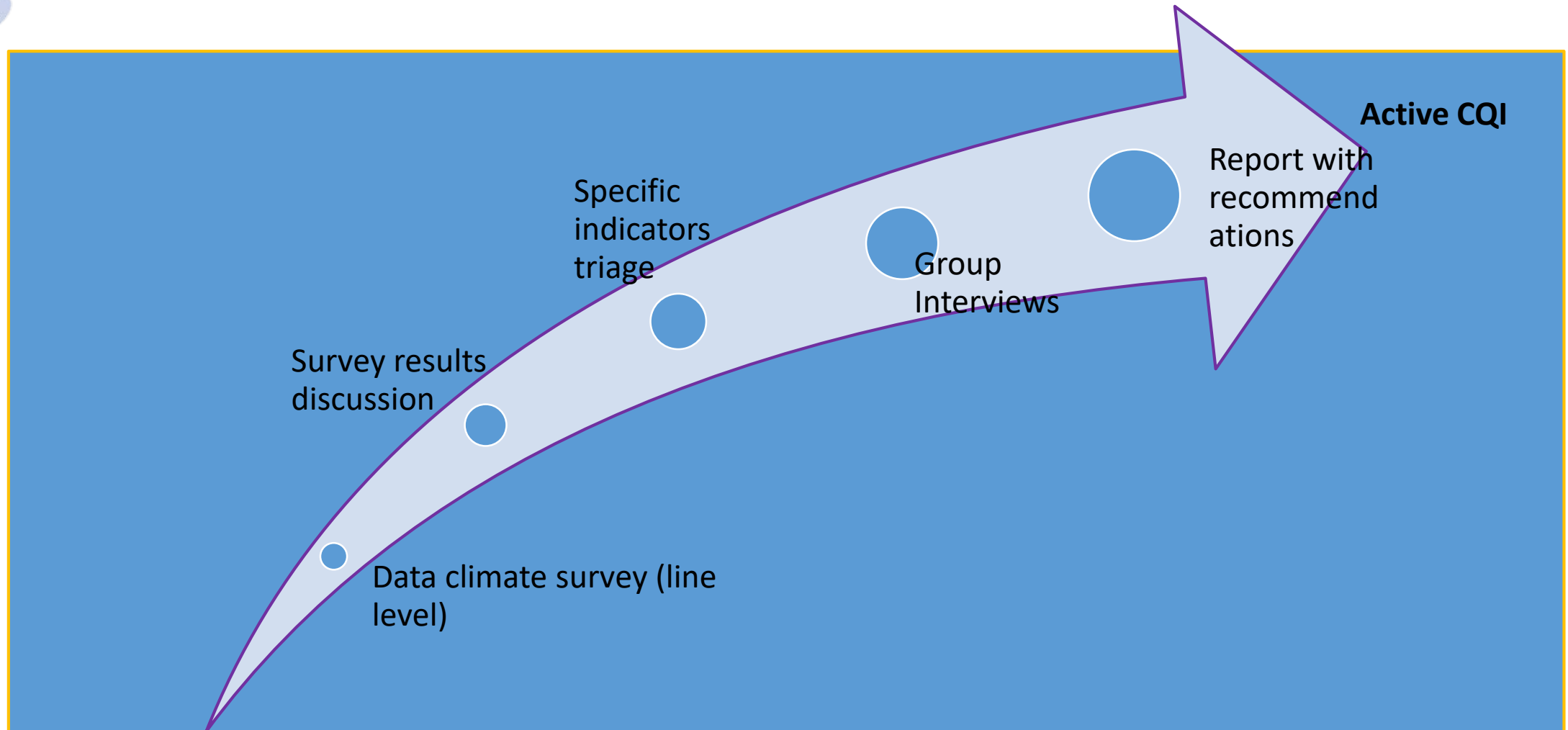
- 1. Counting** – The number of youth involved at various points of the system as well as the number of key system processing events including arrests, admissions to detention, juvenile referrals to court, and dispositions
- 2. Responses** – Describing the timeliness and equity with which the system responds to youth behavior
- 3. Results** – Identifying the ways in which youth change both while involved with the system and after their involvement



Indicators of JJ System Involvement assessment

SYSTEM QUESTIONS				
AGENCY QUESTIONS				
To what extent is your agency able to report on these key demographic characteristics?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Sex - Race/Ethnicity - Residence - Prior involvement in justice system - Involvement with other systems - Current living situation - Academic performance - Employment status 				
UNSURE	NO CAPACITY	MINIMAL	MODERATE	OPTIMAL
I do not know/ Unsure	We do not collect the data elements necessary to report measures based on demographics	We report measures by age, gender, and race/ethnicity	We regularly report measures by at least five of the characteristics listed	We regularly report measures by all characteristics listed

Juvenile Justice Data Capacity Assessments





Fundamental Measures–Lessons Learned



- 3D Assessment field tested in two jurisdictions during 2018, and modeled data capacity assessment reports.
 - Davidson County (Nashville) Tenn.
 - Idaho
- Each jurisdiction had strengths upon which to build.
 - Nashville – flexible local primary data system but limited research and planning support
 - Idaho – flexible state data system with state level R&P but limited resources for local integration
- 4-5 Overarching recommendations for each jurisdiction.



3D Data Capacity Assessments used elsewhere **What we heard**



- **Understand the priority of data needs:** master the art of “small data” before you worry about “big data”
- **Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good:** Even if you don't have “all the data,” you need to identify and prioritize the “highest value” data needed for optimal performance



Current Initiatives



Two OJJDP-Funded Second Chance Act Awards:

- Dennis M. Mondoro Probation and Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Project.
 - Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice & NCJJ
- The Improving Juvenile Reentry Programs' Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting project
 - Performance-based Standards Learning Institute & NCJJ



Dennis M. Mondoro Probation and Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Project



- 3D Assessment modified to focus on the FMJJ probation sector
- 3 Cohort 1 Jurisdictions (completed Summer of 2019)
 - Lancaster County (Lincoln) NE
 - Fairfax County, VA
 - Clark County (Las Vegas) NV
- 3 Cohort 2 Jurisdictions (in progress)
 - Greene County (Springfield) MO
 - Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie) NY
 - King County (Seattle) WA



Improving Juvenile Reentry Programs' Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting project

- Four jurisdictions recently completing DCAs in the reentry sector
 - Connecticut Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
 - Fulton County (GA) Juvenile Court
 - Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice
 - Planning; and Travis County (TX) Juvenile Probation Department
- Two jurisdictions completing DCAs in the juvenile dependency (CPM) sector
 - Orange County California
 - Greene County Missouri first to take on dependency court DCA and Juvenile Justice





Emerging Lessons



- The 3D Assessment is challenging to self-administer but a motivated jurisdiction can do it
- It is useful to focus on segments of the FMJJs
- A continuum of data capacity is emerging across an emerging national network of sites RFK and NCJJ has worked with
- Opportunities for peer network sharing and learning
 - Weekly Performance Dashboards (content and tech)
 - Operationalizing new workflows (e.g., incentives and sanctions)
 - Data analyst positions and unit descriptions
 - Mobility solutions
- Pandemic increasing interest/need for DCA and virtual formats. Clackamas County Oregon took the 10 FMJJ questions and the 3D Assessment

Overcoming Data Challenges



- Survey in-house talents in data tracking and set a unifying goal such as an annual statistics report
 - Story from the field— Calcasieu Parish Louisiana
http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/MFC/DataDrivenCalcasieuParishExperience_Final_1142014.pdf
- Consider a data analyst position—find example of position descriptions
- Outreach to local universities and programs that have an interest in applied criminal justice research
 - Jeffrey Butts.net How to survive your research partner
<https://jeffreybutts.net/2019/02/01/researchpartner/>
- County or court IT
- Non-profit boards with the ability to fund raise to help pilot data solutions and document the impact—increased efficiencies
- Low cost (non-profit rate) add-on systems to track essential missing items (substance over frills).



Encouraging data use: 5 Ways You Can Use Data series

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
JUVENILE JUSTICE MODEL DATA BRIEF

5 Ways Law Enforcement Agencies Can Use Data on Juveniles

Law enforcement agencies are a valuable, and often overlooked, partner in the justice system. Law enforcement officers have an important job in keeping the public safe, and discretion in how they deal with youth alleged to have committed a crime. Law enforcement agencies are increasingly embracing a data-informed approach in their overall crime-reduction strategy (Bahney, et al., 2014). There is a movement to become more rigorous about using data to identify crime trends and neighborhood hot-spots (Roberts & Lissey, 2013). Advances in automation have supported law enforcement's ability to understand crime in their communities by demographics such as age and offense (Roberts, 2013). Understanding patterns of juvenile crime in a community can support the law enforcement agency's strategic plan and tactics and also help community partners develop and support targeted prevention strategies.

01 Understand juvenile crime in the community

Law enforcement officers collect data on specific crimes in the community for investigative and prosecution purposes by the very nature of their job; however, law enforcement agencies are increasingly embracing a data-informed approach in their overall crime-reduction strategy (Bahney, et al., 2014). There is a movement to become more rigorous about using data to identify crime trends and neighborhood hot-spots (Roberts & Lissey, 2013). Advances in automation have supported law enforcement's ability to understand crime in their communities by demographics such as age and offense (Roberts, 2013). Understanding patterns of juvenile crime in a community can support the law enforcement agency's strategic plan and tactics and also help community partners develop and support targeted prevention strategies.

03 Manage deployment of scarce resources

Law enforcement officers want to respond to youth law violating behavior in a timely and integral to informing responses. In recent years, some communities have developed strategies to inform officer discretion when addressing a juvenile's behavior. The officer enters prior arrests, and the tool provides guidance on the most appropriate response. Some jurisdictions have assessment centers where law enforcement can take juveniles alleged to have committed by juvenile justice professionals. The data collected through those assessments helps the match the juvenile to the appropriate response or service. Such processes are examples of how to address juvenile crime and strategically invest resources.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
JUVENILE JUSTICE MODEL DATA BRIEF

5 Ways Juvenile Court Judges Can Use Data

Judges use information every day to inform decisions about individuals or cases, but not all judges apply that same information to making decisions about the practices in their courtroom or jurisdiction. For example, judges use information about an individual youth's educational status to determine appropriate services for that youth, but may not compile education data for all court-involved youth and look for patterns. This information helps to direct resources and system improvement efforts and to set baselines for evaluating policy or practice changes. Data collected in courtrooms every day can be aggregated and viewed differently to paint a picture of what is happening in that court and community. Here are five important ways that judges can use data:

01 Align decisions with evidence-based practices

Judges want to support the best interests of youth who come before the court, but how can they be sure that their court's procedures align with what research says works? Data can describe a court's overall functioning, replacing anecdotes with objective answers. For example, research has shown that courts achieve better outcomes when they divert low-risk, first-time offenders. Looking at the number of youth eligible for diversion by age, offense, and diversion decision helps judges see how many and which type of youth are eligible for and receive diversion as well as which type of youth are eligible but are not being diverted. This information allows judges to objectively assess whether their routine decision making aligns with evidence-based practices.

02 Support positive outcomes for kids

The juvenile court exists not only to hold youth accountable, but also to support them to grow into productive, law-abiding adults. It's impossible to know whether policies and practices are resulting in positive outcomes for justice-involved youth without collecting and analyzing data. Data collected from assessments and interviews with the youth and family can inform court decisions and data shared by partnering agencies, like schools and community providers, can help judges understand how youth change as a result of interventions and see if the court is achieving its goals. Understanding which youth succeed in which programs can help judges match youth with the response that is likely to produce the best outcomes.

03 Identify opportunities for improvement

Looking at the same measures over time can point to processes that could be improved, identify potential solutions, and set baselines. Data empowers court staff and stakeholders to suggest opportunities for new policies or practices that may be more efficient, lead to better outcomes, or ensure fairness. Anecdotal evidence might start the conversation, but objective data helps to direct efforts in the most impactful and efficient way. By using data to identify opportunities for improvement, judges can be sure that their often limited resources are leveraged wisely.

"In many cases, I use data to educate the community to better understand what issues and challenges we see every day in my courtroom. I can describe my court's processes with data. I can explain in depth the children who come through my courtroom, what their demographics are, what offenses they committed, the challenges they are facing, the variety of services they require, and the complexities of decisions I make. This information is critical to have as I describe the intricacies of juvenile justice needs not only in my court but throughout Ohio. Finally, data collection is critical as our court applies for national, state and local funding to meet the needs of the children and families that we all serve."

THE HONORABLE ANTHONY CAPIZZI
NCJFCJ PRESIDENT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, OHIO

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
JUVENILE JUSTICE MODEL DATA BRIEF

5 Ways Juvenile Probation Administrators Can Use Data

Juvenile probation agencies use data every day to help them to develop case plans for holding youth accountable, protecting the community and promoting positive outcomes. The same information to make decisions about individual youth can be aggregated to help juvenile probation administrators improve practices and monitor system improvements. Collecting, analyzing, and reporting on key performance measures helps juvenile probation agencies be accountable to those they serve including youth and families, the community, and their partners in the justice system. It can also help administrators ensure their practices are efficient and effective. Here are five important ways that juvenile probation administrators can use data:

Support positive outcomes for youth

The primary purposes of juvenile probation is to help youth to become productive, law-abiding adults. Often, this is measured by subsequent offending (recidivism); however, opportunities exist to measure positive changes that youth may experience under supervision, such as progress in education, employment skills, or decreasing criminogenic risk. Collecting output and outcome information about youth being delivered both by probation staff and community programs can help probation administrators understand whether the programming is resulting in positive outcomes.

Ensure youth on probation are treated fairly

Ensuring that youth on probation are treated fairly is an enduring issue in the juvenile justice system and juvenile justice professionals are not only responsible for ensuring that youth are treated with fairness pertaining to youth entering the system, but also with the equity of how youth are treated within the system. Juvenile probation agencies can use data related to responses to technical violations and other conduct issues to ensure that situations are handled similarly, without bias to race and ethnicity, sexual orientation or gender identity, religion, or social class. Reviewing data to respond to negative behavior can illustrate if a specific type of youth is receiving harsher treatment than other youth who exhibit similar behavior.

03 Implement evidence based practices

Research supports that matching youth to services that respond to their risk level and individualized needs leads to improved outcomes (Andrews & Bonta, 2010; Vieira, Skilling, & Peterson-Badali, 2009). Data can help probation administrators understand the benefit cannot be attained without collecting data to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and individualized needs, and maintaining a continuum of effective services to address specific risks and needs. In the aggregate, data collected from risk/need assessments can help agencies understand the risk and need profile for youth under supervision. This big picture helps probation agencies ensure that they have the necessary array of services, informs validation of risk/need assessment tools, and will later assist in interpreting long term outcomes, such as subsequent offending.

"For Bannock County Juvenile Justice, collected data is about being accountable. It is not just what we do, but how well we do it. Data help demonstrate to elected officials that we are using the taxpayer dollars we receive. Data help Court determine whether or not we can be trusted to deliver on the expectations of the Court's Data is about being transparent with the community members regarding the degree to which our programs promote positive youth outcomes and community safety. Data increases hope in youth and parents that the juvenile justice system can help them. Data also helps our staff have confidence in the evidence based practices and protocols we implement to ensure greater job satisfaction."



MATT OLSEN
PROBATION DIRECTOR BANNOCK COUNTY, IDAHO

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
JUVENILE JUSTICE MODEL DATA BRIEF

5 Ways State Juvenile Correctional Administrators Can Use Data

The field of juvenile corrections has experienced numerous improvements over the past few decades. Much has changed as the field has embraced evidence-based practices and focused on the delivery of treatment and other services to improve youth and system outcomes. Juvenile correctional administrators rely on accurate and timely data to ensure facility practices and operations reflect evidence-based practices and are aligned with their rehabilitative missions. For example, knowing criminogenic risk levels and needs of youth can assist with individual treatment planning, while the same data in the aggregate can help plan the range of services available to youth. Knowing the proportion of youth who reoffend or return after release provides administrators with a measurable outcome to assess performance and make improvements. Here are five important ways that juvenile correctional administrators can use data:

01 Ensure safety of youth and staff

Juvenile correctional administrators are responsible for the safety and security of the youth and staff in their facilities. Safe facilities allow youth and staff to focus on achieving treatment and rehabilitation goals. Juvenile correctional administrators can collect and analyze data on assaults and injuries to monitor facility safety and the use of isolation and restraints to gauge the overall quality of life for those living and working in the facility. For example, knowing the duration and type of isolation events or the frequency and reason for use of restraints can help administrators understand the nature and extent of these practices and inform decisions regarding staffing levels, supervision practices, staff training needs, and programming options.

02 Demonstrate services are benefiting youth

Juvenile correctional facilities are designed to hold youth accountable while providing programming options to develop pro-social skills. Data on services completed by youth and demonstrable behavior changes can help administrators determine if services are benefiting youth. For example, analyzing data on academic achievements of youth, such as progress in literacy and math, can provide administrators valuable information about the facility's educational services. Similarly, knowing the proportion of youth who participate in and complete treatment, as well as those who demonstrate acquired skills and behaviors can help determine whether treatment options are meeting the needs of the youth.

03 Ensure fair practices

Youth who believe that they are treated fairly by juvenile correctional facilities show a reduction in system involvement and antisocial activity (National Research Council, 2013). Therefore, correctional administrators have a keen interest in ensuring facility practices are fair and that rules are applied equally to all youth. Data can support these efforts. For example, surveys administered to youth and families can provide insight into their experiences and perceptions of fairness. Looking at the frequency of disciplinary actions or incentives given for good behavior by youth characteristics (e.g., race) can provide administrators more information on how often and consistently these practices are used and serve as a means to monitor, evaluate, and influence positive facility culture change.

"Juvenile justice has become data-driven. We use historical placement and length of custody data along with offense and risk-level data to create profiles of the juveniles we see in custody and what worked best in the past. We apply that information for service planning with commitments. Placement and length of custody are determined from recidivism data while still allowing for professional discretion from our knowledgeable clinical supervisors. Additionally, we've noticed an increase in juveniles with trauma and using that data we've created the Trauma Informed Care Initiative to teach staff how to work with juveniles that have experienced trauma. We use data to make informed decisions to give the juveniles the best opportunities to become productive citizens."

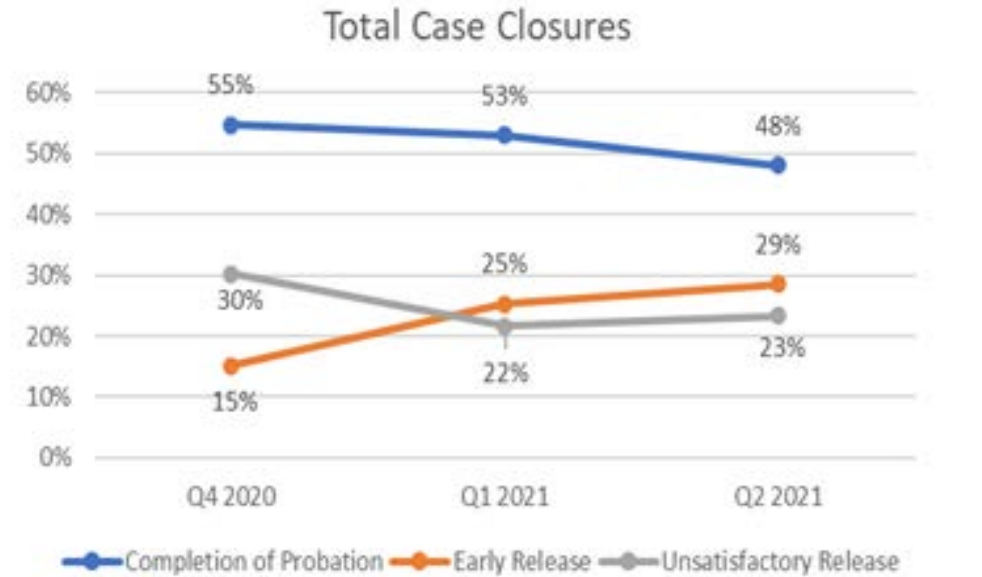


SHARON HARRIGFELD
DIRECTOR, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Lancaster County, Nebraska: Data and Outcomes



Lancaster County, Nebraska (District 3J) Outcome Goals

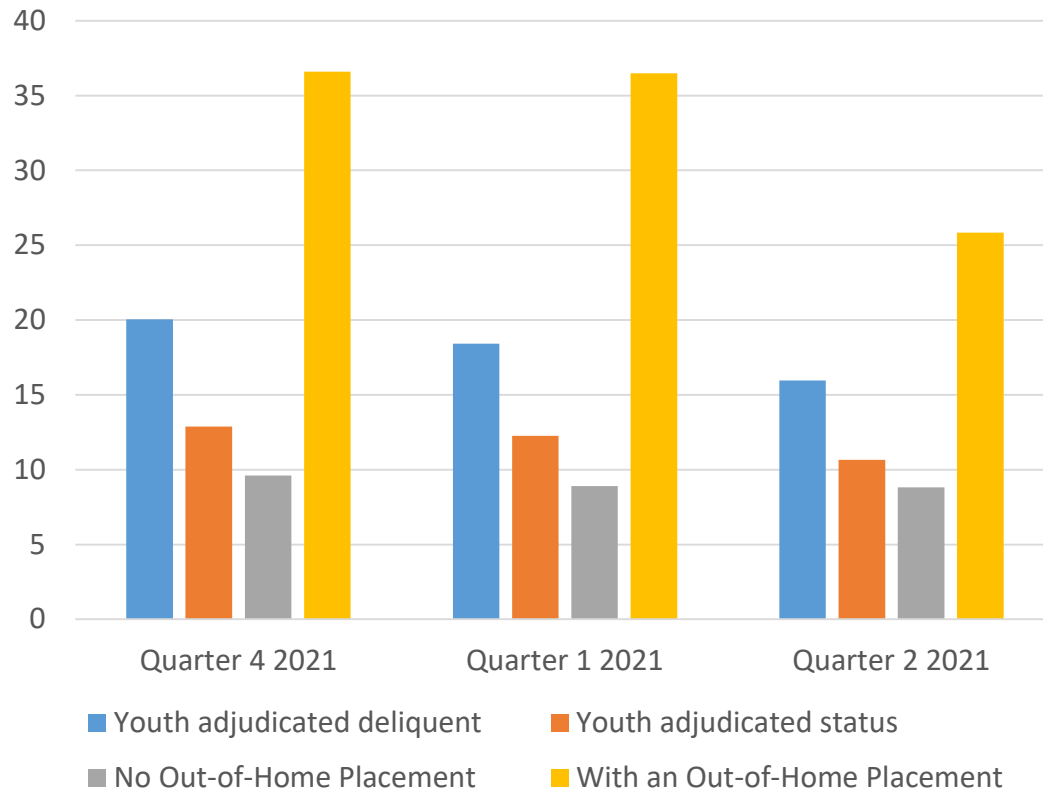


Early Case Closures
have **increased**
by 14% since 2020

Unsatisfactory
Case Closures
have **decreased**
by 7% since
Q4 2020

Lancaster County, Nebraska (District 3J) Outcome Goals

Average Number of Months on Probation



- **Supreme Court Definition of Recidivism:**

(1) As applied to juveniles, recidivism shall mean that within 1 year of being successfully released from a probation or problem-solving court program the juvenile has:

(a) an adjudication pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-247(1) or (2).

(b) for a juvenile 14 years or older, a final conviction for a Class W misdemeanor based on a violation of state traffic laws or ordinances of any city or village enacted in conformance with state law; or

(c) a prosecution and final conviction as an adult for any crimes set forth in subsection above.

(2) For juveniles that age out of the juvenile system within 1 year of program exit and who did not recidivate post-program as juveniles, the adult definition of post-program recidivism, including any drug-related or alcohol-related conviction, shall apply.

- **Recidivism Rate in Lancaster County:**

- Q4 2020: 24%
- Q1 2021: 19%
- Q2 2021: 18%

Fundamental Measures for Juvenile Justice and 5 Ways to Use Data Briefs <https://www.ncjj.org/fmjj/>

Online 3D Self Assessments:

Infrastructure:

http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/Model%20Data%20Series/NCJFCJ_MDP_3D_Infrastructure_Final.pdf

Data use and dissemination:

http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/Model%20Data%20Series/NCJFCJ_MDP_3D_DataDissemination_Final.pdf

Specific measures:

http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/Model%20Data%20Series/NCJFCJ_MDP_3D_DataDissemination_Final.pdf

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